

Intimations.



SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WRING STOOLS, BRUSHES, RINSING MACHINES, &c. &c.



HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says, "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last I was obliged to leave the country." "I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDO RUBBER, AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSISTENTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D, 6D, AND 12D.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish SHOULD BE USED WITH THE BOARD.



FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D, EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 24, &c. EACH, 5 IN. BOXES.



MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS-PAPER, &c.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription: 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 10 cents); \$12 per annum (postage paid \$1.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & CO.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON, Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosene or

Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Ganges, Valves, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

* * All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the (Messrs),

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, LONDON.

PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.

11678 1w 52t 11679

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer:—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, Jams and Jellies, ORANGE MARMALADE, Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits, PURE SALAD OIL, Mustard, Vinegar, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, Fresh Salmon and Herrings, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Yarmouth Bloater, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, Prepared Soups, in Tins, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, HAM and Bacon, in Tins, PRESERVED CHEESE, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, Plum Puddings, &c.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

59 & 60 SQUARE, LONDON.

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Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London, N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30m78 1w 52t 30m79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; and by Grocers and Chemists throughout the World.

8d77 1w 52t 7d78

BEAR'S

SMOKING MIXTURE

& BIRDSEYE

TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobacco begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be aware and see that it is never sold except in packets and tins, and of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE-MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. Birdseye. Out Cavendish. Returns Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Carolina Rose. Havana Tobacco. Persian. Letakia Tobacco. Oronoko. Imperial. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-Fire and Central-Fire Breach-loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

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THE FOLLOWING

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,

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THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

HONG KONG.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office,

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Intimations.

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.

Largest Stock in England. Lathes, Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slitting, Sawing, Punching and Shearing Machines, Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description, which for design and finish are unsurpassed. Lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS,

HALFAX, ENGLAND.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human affections, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is falling, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable is has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its available action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:—

Bombay Presidency D. S. KEM & Co., Bombay.

Bengal " R. SCOTT, Thompson & Co., Calcutta.

" " STANFORD & Co., " "

" " BATHGATE & Co., " "

" " J. CORFIELD & Co., " "

" " BARNES & Co., Madras.

" " E. GILLOTT & Co., Lahore.

" " J. MATTHEW & Co., Colombo.

" " A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

" " Watson, Cleaves & Co., Shanghai.

Notices to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

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Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY

for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 50 pages of Illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

24, Tottenham Street, Hoxton, London, England.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries in China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum; payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished), to previous Notes or Queries, as also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful social year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe, as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO CANTON.

THE Steamer "KIU-KIANG" will
make a Trip to CANTON and Back
TO-MORROW, Sunday, Starting at 7 a.m.
from Hongkong, and 5.30 p.m. from
CANTON. Fare \$3 for the round Trip.
By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 13, 1878. apl4

TO BE LET.

From 1st May.

SHOP and DWELLING ROOMS, at
present occupied by Messrs Thompson
& Hind.

Apply to

J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, April 13, 1878. ap27

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain
Barnaby.—Captain.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain
J. U. Thomson.—Order.

ARGYLE, British steamer, Captain D.
Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANTHONY, American barque, Capt. W. B.
Seymour.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain O. B.
Flores.—Captain.

DAGO, British steamer, Capt. Haddock.
—Meyer & Co.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British barque,
Captain A. McIntyre.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

PASSEY, British steamer, Capt. Sergeant.
—Melchers & Co.

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William
May.—Melchers & Co.

LADY PENNY, British barque, Capt.
E. Owen.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13, Priam, British steamer, 1572,
Butler, Liverpool Feb. 16, via ports of
call, and Singapore April 6, General.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 13, Altona, German steamer, 1179,
A. Müller, Saigon April 8, Roca.—Wm.
Forsyth & Co.

April 13, Taiwan, British steamer, 408,
M. Young, Foochow April 13, Amoy 11,
and Swatow 12, General.—DOUGLAS LA-
FRANCE & Co.

April 13, Greenwell, British barque, 464,
White, Bangkok March 16, Salt and Wood.
—Chinese.

April 13, Faugh Balaugh, German barque,
240, Rute, Quinhon April 3, Salt.—
CARLOWITZ & Co.

April 13, Taunton, British ship, 687,
Armstrong, Saigon, Salt.—STRENGTH & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 13, Sunday, for Shanghai.

18, Kato, for Batavia.

18, Koro, for Shanghai.

13, Norma, for Swatow.

13, Gaelic, for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

13, Moray, for Singapore, Penang and
Calcutta.

13, Arratoon Apar, for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

13, Dago, for Nilgata.

13, Maria Ravano, for Manila.

13, H.M.S. Curlew, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Priam, from Singapore, &c., Mr
Holt, Sergeant S. Kleyer, wife and child,
and 350 Chinese.

Per Taiwan, from Coast Ports, Messrs
Dirks, Craig, Lent, and 32 Chinese.

Per Altona, from Saigon, 43 Chinese.

Per Gaelic, for Yokohama, Don Jose B.
Roxas, Don Isidro Fernandez, Dr. Burio,
Capt. R. E. Ellis and daughter, Mr. W. H.
Moran, wife, 2 children and 3 servants.

Miss H. Conter, Mr. G. W. Stanton, 4
Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 2 Manila men
for San Francisco, 658 Chinese; for New
York, Miss L. R. Jerman, Miss Alice Bal-
win, Miss Agnes Baldwin, and Teong He
Lid for Liverpool, Mr. E. McKean, and
Capt. J. A. Abbott.

Per Moray, for Singapore, &c., Mrs
Holmes, and 300 Chinese.

Per Arratoon Apar, for Singapore, &c.,
Messrs C. E. Thomson, A. E. Salter, M.
A. Sumodhi, 18 deck, and 300 Chinese.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 90 Chinese.

To DAPAR.

Per Argyle, for Saigon, Mrs Scott, and
40 Chinese.

Per Adolph, for Yed, 1 European.

Per B. F. Watson, for San Francisco, 2
Europeans, and 20 Chinese.

Per Yed for Coast Ports, 6 Europeans,
and 250 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Priam reports
fine weather and light moonsoon through-
out the passage.

The German steamer Altona reports
fresh N.E. moonsoon from Cape St. James
to Cape Verde, from thence light S.W. winds
and fine weather, the night before arrival
heavy squalls with thunder and lightning.
On the 9th instant passed a steamer flying
W. F. H. E.

The British barque Greenwell reports:
Light S.E. winds and fine weather to port.

The British steamer Taiwan reports:
From Foochow to Amoy, first part had
moderate N.E. winds and fine weather; last
part foggy. From Amoy to Swatow
moderate N.E. winds, with occasional
showers of rain accompanied with thunder,
and lightning. Swatow to Hongkong fine
variable winds and squally, latter part

fine. When leaving Foochow passed S. E.
Douglas bound in. In Amoy—S. S. Car-
brooke, Pearl, and Choofo, all left on the
11th inst. In Swatow—S. S. Caldera,
Swatow, Foochow, Pearl, Tientsin, Ar-
gentino, Zambiar, Anchois, and Sea Gull.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—
Per Parais, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the
18th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Peiho* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 18th instant, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Gallo, Australia, New Zea-
land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Soy-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 17th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 18th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Australia,
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, April 4, 1878. ap18

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *Kasaga*
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the
20th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 19th instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 20th instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, April 11, 1878. ap20

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet *Bowen*,
will be despatched from Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, with
Mails for Singapore, Somerset,
Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,
Kempsey Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-
mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.
Supplementary mail received on board
with late fee of 18 cents till time of
departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Gallie.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap24

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E.
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chi-
nese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with com-
munion on first Sunday of every month.—
Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the first Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOME.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yed leaves for Coast Ports.
7 a.m.—Kiu-Kiang leaves for Canton.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 16:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Naval Yard.
5 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.
Viking leaves for Shanghai on or about
this date.

THURSDAY, April 18:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Sale of Stock of Goods, Furniture,
&c., at Messrs Thompson & Hind's
Store, Queen's Road.

5 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

SATURDAY, April 20:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

5 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, April 24:—

Noon.—Yed leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.45 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 12th inst., the Wife of Captain M.
Young, steamship *Taiwan*, of a Daughter.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

WE have to thank an angry and uncha-
ritable correspondent of our morning
contemporary, who signs himself "Fair-
play," for pointing out a mistake which
appeared in our issue of Monday last.

In reproducing the Annual Report on
the Police (which was published in the
Gazette of Saturday last) we printed the
daily average number of prisoners in
Gaol during the year as 895, whereas it
ought to have been printed 395. This
typographical error having been repeated
in our Overland Edition, it is but fair
to correct it as publicly, or more so, as
it was made, in view of the fact that we
have opposed Mr. Hennessy's mode of
dealing with criminals in this Colony.

That the mistake was made by the
printer may be at once seen from our
remarks in the leading article which ap-
peared on the same evening. We then
wrote:—"There seems to have been a
decrease in the daily average of prisoners
in the Gaol during the year, but, in the
face of the other statistics of the report,
we can only conclude that this is the
result of the large number of prisoners
liberated by His Excellency." For the
satisfaction of the few lovers of "fair-
play" of the class to which the corre-
spondent above referred to seems to
belong, however, we shall here reveal a
sub-editorial secret by way of corroborat-
ing our statement. As we keep the
Government Gazette on file, its official
pages are held sacred from the editorial
scissors, and on that account we printed
the Police Report from the columns of
our morning contemporary. It was thus
the error crept in, and a reference to the
morning paper will at once prove that
the mistake was copied by us from the
columns of our brother journalist, whose
"mendacity" is thus about equal to our
own!

The telegrams received during the pre-
sent week may be regarded as peaceful
or warlike in their tendency in propor-
tion to the amount of belief held in Rus-
sia's determination to adhere to what she
has gained by the Treaty of San Stefano.
It is now generally admitted on all
sides that the English Cabinet has
taken a decided stand, and, with an over-
whelming majority at its back, has
determined to take such measures as will
ensure that England's interests shall be
protected and England's voice heard in
the final settlement of the demands of
Russia. One effect of the non-interven-
tion on the part of the English Govern-
ment is clearly apparent—that the
popular voice of England, in view of
the political dishonesty of Russia, is now
strongly anti-Russian. All the old feelings
of distrust and suspicion have returned
with redoubled strength; and an instigat-
ing conviction that the advances of
Russia must be checked sooner or later
has taken the place of the former desire
to keep out of the actual struggle. How
long Russia will maintain the bold atti-
tude she has assumed, and how far En-
gland will have to go to meet the views
of the English people, are the questions
which now puzzle the wisest of diplomats
and the shrewdest of our politicians.
We believe that Russia will compromise,
and that war will be averted; and the
telegram of to-day is consequently less
warlike, in our opinion, than in that of
many who believe that actual hostilities
are near at hand.

To glance hurriedly over the scraps of
intelligence which the telegraph supplies,
we find that, on the 8th, the English
and most of the Continental newspapers
applaud Lord Salisbury's Circular refus-
ing the partial examination of the peace
conditions; that Austria had replied to
the Circular in very decided terms; and
that the Russian press (semi-official) in-
dicated that Russia hesitated as to what
policy to adopt. We have a declaration
from Germany; on the 4th, that she
would not enter the proposed Congress
without England; and on the 8th, fol-
lowing immediately upon her breach
with Roumania, comes a semi-official

"feeler" to the effect "that if England
were to make proposals, they might
be the basis of a peaceful agreement."
The telegram of the 6th contains the
plucky rejoinder of the Roumanians,
that their "army might be crushed, but
never disarmed"; and informs us of the
reinforcement of our Pacific and Mediter-
ranean Squadrons. On the 7th there
comes a message which, if our theory of
the situation be correct, is simply one of
the moves in the game of brag at which
Russia is bound at present to play—
"the Russian press declare that the
dignity of Russia forbids compliance
with the demands of England." That is
to say, the united demands of England
and Austria, backed by Germany in a
quiet, politic sort of way. The news
that an Address to the Crown, thanking
the Queen for calling out the Reserve,
has been moved in the House of Lords
by Earl Beaconsfield and in the House
of Commons by Sir Stafford North-
cote, with a faint glimpse of what was
intended to be conveyed to England
and Europe on that occasion, was given
to us under date of the 10th; and the
important announcement—that En-
gland's policy was based upon the Treaty
of 1856 and 1871, and not upon that
secretly negotiated at San Stefano,
which upset both—was accompanied by
the intimation that the Address was
agreed to without a division in the
Lords, and (on the following day) was
carried in the Commons by a majority
of 319 to 64. This action establishes
beyond question the almost perfect
unanimity of feeling which exists in
England—denoting a condition which,
when once reached, is probably the most
formidable agency for good or evil of
modern times. On the 10th, we are
told that "the Military Authorities
declare that the Russian troops shall
remain at San Stefano while the
British Ironclad Squadron is in the Sea
of Marmora," while Prince Gortschakoff
again suggests that England "should
formulate some practical proposals which
would afford a basis for agree-
ment." These last statements are of
some little importance, as the latest de-
spatch says that Gortschakoff "can only
repeat his previous statement, leaving to
the Great Powers the liberty to appre-
ciate the action"—whatever that Tal-
leyrandian phrase may mean. Taken
together with the announcement that
Beaconsfield's speech concerning the
Treaties was regarded with disfavour at
St. Petersburg, this last diplomatic
flourish on the part of Russia is looked
upon as warlike. We do not think it
deserves that honour.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(By Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 10th April, 1878.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salis-
bury's Circular Despatch is generally looked
upon as unaggressive.

In the House of Commons the Ministerial
motion for the Address to the Crown was
agreed to by 310 to 64 votes.

LONDON, 11th April, 1878.

Lord Beaconsfield's speech on the subject
of the Address to the Crown is regarded
with disfavour at St. Petersburg.

Russian Troops are nearing Bucharest.

Regarding the proposed Congress, Prince
Gortschakoff says he can only repeat his
previous statement, leaving to the Great
Powers the liberty to appreciate the action.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Sikh constables who received their
discharge yesterday left to-day for India,
by the *Arratoon Apar*.

CAPTAIN Abbott, who has been many years
on this coast, and gained many friends,
left to-day for England by the S. S. *Gaelic*.

THE British steamer *Flintshire*, Captain
Thomas, arrived at Singapore on the 8th
instant, from Swatow, with 780 coolies on
board.

We learn from the Principal Agent of the
Messageries Maritimes Company that the
S. S. *Iravaddy* with the next French Mail
left Saigon this morning, and passed Cape
St. James at noon.

We are informed by the Agent of the
Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Co.
that the departure of the *Oceanic* from
Yokohama has been postponed until Tues-
day afternoon next.

A PRIVATE telegram to Singapore states
that the Chartered Bank propose to declare
a dividend of 8 per cent for the last half
year of 1877, besides carrying a sum of
\$40,000 to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

"TRIAL BY JURY," which was so very suc-
cessfully performed a short time ago by
the Choral Society, will be repeated on
Wednesday, the 24th. The comedietta
entitled "A Cup of Tea" will be the open-
ing attraction on this occasion; and a stu-
pendous entertainment may be confidently
expected.

As will be observed by an advertisement in
another column, the S. S. *Kiukiang* will
leave this to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock,
returning the same evening, in order to
give the Hongkong-ites an opportunity to
see the scene of the disaster of Thursday
last at Canton. This opportunity will not
doubt be largely availed of by those whose
business will not permit them to leave here
during the week.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will
be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley
Street, on Monday evening next, commen-
cing as usual at 8-past 8.

PROGRAMME.

- 1.—Piano Solo.
- 2.—Song, "Maid of Athens."
- 3.—Reading, "Shemus O'Brien."
- 4.—Violin Solo, from "La Sonnambula."
- 5.—Song (comic).
- 6.—Reading, "Handy Andy's Mistake."
- 7.—Song, "Susan's Sunday out."
- 8.—Song, "I cannot sing the old songs."
- 9.—Trio, Piano and 2 Violins, from
"Lulu."
- 10.—Song.

At the Supreme yesterday Mr J. R. White,
late proprietor of the Stag Hotel, passed
his final examination before Acting Chief
Justice Snowden. In his statement he
returned creditors to the amount of
\$2,731.32, and debtors \$10,045.57; real
estate nil; his personal estate he has sur-
rendered. There was a bill of sale on the
furniture for \$800; a piano and an iron
safe had been sold, the latter to a Mr Lowe
for \$45. Two mirrors had been sent to
Messrs McEwen, Frickel & Co., he having
no place to keep them, and he had told the
firm to place the amount they realized to
the credit of his account with them. The
two billiard tables had been placed in
Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s hands.
These things were ordered by the Court to
be sold for the benefit of the estate. At
Mr Watson's request the examination was
adjourned until Monday, for further en-
quiries to be made. The bankrupt asked
the Court to allow him something out of
the estate for the subsistence of himself
and family, but His Lordship said he had
no power to make such an order, and re-
ferred him to the creditors.

REQUEST.

An Inquest was held this afternoon on
the body of Ng Akow, a prisoner at the
Gaol, before the Coroner (O. V. Cressagh,
Esq.), and the following gentlemen as a
Jury, Messrs J. Mercantile, L.

his home in the Sun Hui mountains rises upon the clouds and rules the whirlwind, until his wrath is appeased; as for instance when, in May 1839, the British attack upon Canton was defeated.

What wonder that in such a moment of terror he is propitiated, as he was yesterday, by the discharge of firearms and crackers, with ceremonial incantations; that hundreds of devout believers declare that they distinctly saw him, a moving body in the clouds, where we beheld the watery vapour. Irresistible as was the wind and stunning the shock of the calamity, there was, no doubt, a senseless yielding to terror that occasioned the loss of numerous lives. We already hear of one instance, in which more than 40 lost their lives in one "house of entertainment." Our Missionary neighbors, as usual, were devoted to the care of the wounded and dying, going from house to house and working until ten o'clock last night and watching a very destructive fire that, partially subsiding at about ten, burst out afresh at two a.m. and burnt until five o'clock. Others, like the Rev. Mr. Henry, in addition to seeking the victims in their shops, took the wounded to his own house for shelter, rest and sustenance. But of the various incidents and interesting particulars, we shall have more to tell next week: enough that twice already we have "supped on horrors."

SZU.—I send you a small contribution towards a history of whirlwinds. The natives call the hurricane that passed over the Shamen with such disastrous effect on the 11th instant 掃尾龍 *kuai-mi-lung*, literally "dig tail dragon."

The following is an old history of Kwangtung (南越志):

An old woman who lived in Ko-in (高要) picked up a very large egg on the river bank and took it home with her. After ten days a creature like a lizard came out of it. This creature she kept till it was full grown; and it requited her kindness by catching fish for her. When the old woman died, she was buried on the river bank, and the "dragon" blew up the waves and whirled round the sand, making a mound over her grave. This the natives of the place called *kuai-mi-lung*. Such is the origin of the name.—Yours &c.

JOHN CHALMERS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On the afternoon of yesterday, Thursday April 11th, Canton was visited by a fearful catastrophe brought about by a whirlwind of terrific force and unparalleled destructiveness. For the last few days symptoms of unusual atmospheric disturbance have manifested themselves in the shape of repeated thunderstorms. One commenced about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon; this had hardly subsided about 3.30, when curiously shaped lumps of ice about the size of pigeons' eggs, but in shape resembling star-fish, fell in great numbers all over the foreign settlement of Shamen.

Hardly was our surprise at this phenomenon over, (strange at any time but especially with a thermometer indicating 80° Fahrenheit), when an unwelcome sound was heard in the air, which arrested our attention. It was very much like the noise made by the screw of a ship to a person on board sleeping close to it, the sound rising and falling in regular rhythms. This sound was in fact occasioned by the travelling of a "wind of an intensity that baffles description, which burst upon the devoted city and settlement, scathing and blasting every thing that came within its fell grasp. For a space of time variously estimated at from 5 to 15 minutes, it performed its work of destruction, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, overturning walls, engulfing boats and leaving a scene of desolation behind such as only an eye-witness would believe in. It crossed over from Shamen on to the Chinese city; the path along which it travelled being converted into a shapeless mass of ruins. Fortunately the width of the belt of ground over which the tornado raged was comparatively narrow, being not more than about 200 yards. On Shamen the space from the British Consulate to the German Consulate was in the direct path of the wind. Within this area 3 trees out of every 4 are blown down; most of them very fine banyans of some 15 years growth. In most cases they have been torn up by the roots, in rare instances their trunks have been rudely snapped in two.

The foreign houses that have suffered most are those of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Gopp & Co., Arnold Karberg & Co., Pustar & Co., and the German Consulate. One of the houses in the British Consulate is also damaged. Many parts of the roofs of these houses are torn off; and all are rendered uninhabitable. Their inmates cannot hope to return to them for some months to come, and in the meantime have taken refuge in the houses of their friends and neighbours.

In Messrs Jardine's house, the whole side of the house above the first floor is blown down, and a large part of the roof is off; the same may be said of Messrs Gopp & Co.'s house. Messrs Arnold Karberg & Co.'s house, and Messrs Pustar & Co.'s house, are also blown down. In the former, seven coolies were unroofed. These were all buried in the debris, and one of them, who was found alive, one of whom died before reaching the hospital. Behind Messrs Arnold & Co.'s house, a coolie lay dead in the middle of the road, having been killed instantaneously by a brick blown from a building some distance off.

The Municipal gas lamps have been bent like twigs, and in some instances torn from their sockets. The stone seats on the Bund have been unable to withstand the tempest, and stones of over a ton weight have been driven yards away. The stone bridge behind the Club felt the full force of the tornado, and the parapets were hurled bodily into the canal below. Many of the trees are completely uprooted, and some measuring 6 feet in circumference may be found 20 or 30 yards from their original site.

Altogether a dreary blight has passed over Shamen, and one can hardly recognize in the shapeless outlines and general destruction what constituted but a few minutes before one of the fairest settlements of the East. The track followed by the Tornado through the native city is marked by a confused heap of bricks and mortar. Within this limit not a wall is left standing, and immense numbers of Chinese lie buried beneath the debris. The loss of life according to a native estimate is given at about 10,000, but this is of course merely approximate, it being as yet too soon to obtain accurate information. About numbers of persons were upset and many were dashed to pieces against the side of the canal.

The only foreign ship in harbour was the *Chinkiang*, which fortunately lay outside the line of the whirlwind, and she is believed not to have sustained any damage.

The tempest which has occasioned this unprecedented calamity may with the greatest propriety be styled a tornado. The oldest residents say that the violence of the wind far surpassed that of any typhoon they have known. If it had happened at sea, it would doubtless have produced a gigantic water-spout. People who were watching its approach from a distance say that it progressed at the rate of about six miles an hour, whirling round its centre with inconceivable velocity. The Chinese call it *Lung Chi* or the Dragon's breath; others the *kuo wei lung*, or the Dragon who has lost his tail, and is irritated in consequence. Thieves are busy at work, and the foreign community have taken upon themselves to patrol the streets at night to protect property. The value of the property destroyed cannot yet be ascertained. Fortunately no European has been killed or injured, although some had narrow escapes.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

April 13, 1878.

BREACH OF SEC. VII. OF ORD. 9 OF 1858. The proprietor of the Sin Lai salt fish stall, Saiyingpoon, was charged on remand with having sold some salt fish by retail, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Mr. Wotton appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant.

Chun Y. Shin, a trader, deposed to buying 14 taels weight of one description of fish for which he paid 4 candareens and 9 li (7 cents), and four catties weight of another kind of fish, for which he paid 1 mace 7 candareens and 6 li (24 cents). He received two bills for the fish from the shopman. The bills produced were the same he had received, but he (the witness) did not know how the Inspector of Markets became possessed of them.

Mr. Wotton said he was instructed that the witness did not himself buy the fish, and that the man who bought it said he wanted a small quantity as a sample; but he (Mr. Wotton) was not prepared to bring evidence in support of this. If the sale was supposed to be against the provisions of Section 7, he urged that it could not be brought in at that Section, as the only reference is to salt fish applied to hawkers, while with regard to Section 8, the wording was too indefinite, and could only be taken in connection with Section 7.

The defendant was fined 50 cents for breach of Secs. 7 and 8 of the Ordinance.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Richard Jones, a seaman unemployed, was charged on remand with using threatening language towards another seaman named Bradley, and ordered to enter into his personal recognizance for £5, to keep the peace for three months.

BOARDING SEAMEN.

The owner of sampans 1192, 1227, and 1395 were fined 20 cents each for going alongside the S. S. State of Alabama before she was anchored.

LARCENY.

Sn Ah, a coolie, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing a box of clothes from the S.S. Gaelic.

JOTTINGS FROM LONDON.

(By a Correspondent.)

The collapse of the "Peace at any price" party in their Hyde Park demonstration was truly ludicrous. I don't think I ever saw a more funny sight than when the "Fruits of Philosophy" Bradlaugh was ousted off his platform. His speech, or the preliminary items of it, could never have been heard, and almost a free fight came about. Poor Mr. Gladstone's house was protected by a body of mounted police: strange contrast this, to Lord Beaconsfield, who was willing away the day at the Zoo, and on driving home, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The feeling on behalf of Russia—now that her triumph has been seen—is gradually dwindling away, and the country is getting most warlike—only I need not write on this, as long as my notes have reached you, some solution to the eastern question will have come about. Meantime, the cry against the government is "babble!"

For the prophesy made of old Has come to pass as foretold; Not, let any man think, for the public good, But babble—merely for babble!

I can't imagine what delusion Mrs. Pearce could have been labouring under, in going to that old article, the *Andante* Racket—for Mrs. Pearce is young, and good looking, and sought after in Society, for these very reasons. It is very unkind, making those face washes bring an eruption out on the skin, as then the "process" must be gone on with. But the number of ladies who, in the present day, paint their faces is extraordinary, and the Park on a summer evening, in this respect, is like a green room in a theatre—only, with the glare of the footlights, the actresses must put colour on their cheeks, but the glow of the sun, and the background of grass and trees, need no such adornment.

The verdict of the courts of justice must, of course, be disappointing to one side or the other, but because you are the innocent judge, it is hard that the effort should be made by the disappointed suitors to shoot you. You have of course, heard how narrow an escape the Master of the Rolls had from being assassinated by a madman. Because the world he murdered was insane, the public curiosity has not been roused very much by the circumstance, but it is not overheard to be that at even by a lunatic! The aim might be better next time. Vice-Chancellor Malins, however, hearing of the event, was heard, with tragic emphasis, to explain, "Good Heavens, they might have shot me!" Thus does the value of judge's lives vary.

Even when a country's present history is not being hid under the proverbial bed, its subjects escape the notoriety foreigners in England are subjected to. Old Midland Paika has been elected an honorary member of the Army and Navy Club. Passing through the hall the other day, I met the sage Turk coming out, but his body was looking at him—I suppose our soldiers have taken their minds well bent on the British "Lion" at the moment—and I am told that scarcely any one save the committee, knew that he had been elected.

There is a vast amount of talk in the

papers—I suppose a journal can talk about the weakness of our government; not the numerical, though that also is a sore point, but the physical, and as each regiment goes abroad, the journals are down upon it, and sneer at its being composed of "boys." When the 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment went to the Cape, such remarks came fast and furious, but I have just been given the following extract from a letter written by Colonel Lambert who commands that corps. He says: "The Connaught Rangers—'boys,' as they were called—not one of whom had ever seen an enemy before, behaved admirably. They repelled attack after attack from large bodies advancing from every direction; charged with a hearty cheer when called upon, and held the final possession of their well-contested hill." This refers to the fighting at the Kafir frontier.

And this Kafir war reminds me—and it is not generally known—that the O'Gorman, Home-ruler and Parliamentary obstructionist, was, in his early days, a smart soldier. Twenty-five years ago, he was serving in the field, as the hard-working adjutant of the 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Light Infantry, and with that regiment, he fought through our last Kafir war.

One more military item this week: Colonel McBean, V.C., has just retired from the command of the 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), and goes, with the rank of Major-General, and a pension. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Knollys—who originally served with the Scots Guards in the Crimea, and who is better known for his writings than for his soldiering—obtains the vacant command. Colonel McBean, when asked, some months ago, to retire, refused, saying he was still under sixty years of age; his enlistment paper—for he entered the army as a private—showed him to be over that, but he replied that he made a false return! I wonder if he ever punished any of his men for doing likewise? In 1894, he was promoted from the subordinate rank of Colonel-Sergeant, and served with great distinction in India, receiving the Victoria Cross for bravery at the siege of Lucknow—where, with his own sword, he killed eleven Sepoys.

Pienna at the Canterbury—a place of amusement which has become highly popular, since Royalty has gone to it—is the hit of the season. The three hundred boys, picked up off the streets, and paid four shillings a week, have been trained into excellent soldiers. It does the heart of a Conservative good to hear the stout cheers with which the audience receive the Turkish troops and the groans and hisses which await the Russians.

One of the most pleasing plays I have ever seen is Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* now being played at the Haymarket. Its title, like all the fragmentary songs interspersed into Shakespeare's plays, has nothing in the world to do with the plot. Miss Neilson, whom, with her rich mellow voice I do not like to name in a tragedy—enacted the part of Viola. She looked very well in the boy's clothes, being, in theatrical parlance, a good "brooches form." But how the good old Haymarket company has changed! Only Howe remains, for poor Braid—though his name was buried enough retained in the playbill—was dished a week ago. Mr. Everil, whom I remember so well in Manchester, was excellent as Sir Toby, and Mr. Harold Kyrie, who, by the by, is a son of the late Dr. Bellamy, showed he possessed his father's histrionic powers. Flump little Kate Phillips was merry as the always is, and ought to feel proud at her husband, the "handsome" Conway, always being selected to act with Miss Neilson. But there is no other actor, at the moment, good-looking enough to do Romeo to so pretty a Juliet as Miss Neilson. But Shakespeare, without Irving, does not appear to pay in London, so this fresh comedy is to be withdrawn for Sheridan Knowles' *Hunchback*.

BORNEO.

(Strait Times.)

The account which appeared in these columns on the 21st February of the trip of the *America* to the north-east coast of Borneo, and of thecession to an influential English Company, represented by Baron de Overbeek, of an extensive tract of territory by the Sultan of Brunei, with the approval of the Sultan of Sulu, has attracted the attention of our contemporaries in China, Japan, and elsewhere. In China, the enterprise is viewed with approval and with all wishes for its success, as might have been expected from the fact that many of those interested in the Company have been long connected with China. In Java, however, as was also naturally to have been expected, the matter is viewed with quite different eyes, and it may be taken for granted that the Netherlands Indian Government will lay claim to the whole sovereignty of the island of Borneo, and will leave no stone unturned to induce the English Government to acknowledge its claims to Borneo, as it did in respect of Sumatra, and refuse to recognize Baron de Overbeek's Treaty, or afford protection to the Company. The Netherlands Government will have the support of the band of English missionaries and cosmopolitan philanthropists, whose cry is "Perish India," "Perish the Colonies," who denounce as a deadly sin for an Englishman who approves for a Dutchman or Russian, that is to say, annexation or extension of territory, and who will be sure to raise once more a cry about the unscrupulous greed of a body of irresponsible merchants. This is a rock ahead which it will require the new Company's utmost influence to guard against.

It is in Ceylon, however, that the news of the formation of the *British Borneo Co.* and thecession of territory appears to have excited the greatest interest. Indeed it seems to have caused quite a commotion among the Coffee and Tea Observers and *Ceylon Lads*. The *Ceylon Observer* and *Ceylon Times* have both taken up the subject with enthusiasm, and advocate the despatch of a pioneer expedition of planters from Ceylon to the newly ceded territory, to take up blocks of land and lead the way in the cultivation of coffee, tea, cinchona, coconuts, and other products. We append some extracts from two leading articles and from some correspondence, which have appeared in the *Ceylon Observer*; and which will give our readers some interesting information regarding the company as well as some idea of the views entertained in Ceylon of this new field for cultivation. A meeting of persons taking an interest in the subject and willing to combine together for a venture in the new land of promise was held in Colombo on the 2nd March, when it was agreed that full information was desirable on a variety

of points before any definite action could be taken. Accordingly, a telegram seems to have been despatched to Baron de Overbeek to arrange for the despatch of a representative of Ceylon planters to Singapore to confer with him. To this a reply was received that the Baron would be glad to meet here in Singapore any delegate from Ceylon after his return from a second trip to Borneo, and would give him the fullest information in his power as well as advise as to future proceedings. Now, we know, there are many of the planters of Ceylon who know something of the planters of Borneo, and who have long had an eye upon it, and believe in the Coffee producing capabilities of its soil. Some of them have been in communication with the Sarawak Government with the view of introducing into the principality both coffee and the cinchona tree, but we think it will be agreed that Baron de Overbeek exercised a wise caution in bidding his Ceylon correspondents to await the result of his second expedition. It would be a thousand pities if the success of planting enterprise in the new territory should be endangered by rash speculation, such as a too eager rush into the new territory without adequate knowledge and due preparation would inevitably prove to be. To develop the desired success, time and money and patience, as well as a spirit of enterprise, will be required. The great danger to be guarded against is that the planters should not be in too great a hurry. There are many Scotchmen among the Ceylon Planters, and we would recommend *Cicero* as a good motto in this matter. There are many things required to be known and many difficulties to be overcome before capital should be invested in the new territory. First and foremost, comes the recognition and protection of the new territory by the English Government, for, however willingly thecession of such a large tract of territory may have been made by the Sultan of Brunei, and however gladly the Sultan of Sulu may have given his approval and consent, the Company may count surely on the veiled active hostility of the Dutch and Spanish authorities, and it would be madness to think of settlements there without the English flag is hoisted. Will the Company be able to obtain the sanction of the English Government to their proceedings? We doubt it. It is true that a quasi-sanction seems to have been given to Baron de Overbeek's Treaty by the presence of H. M. S. *Zart* and of Governor Treacher of Labuan, H. M. Consul-General of Borneo; it is true also that thecession of the large tract of territory seems to have been made spontaneously and with good will by the Sultan of Brunei after consultation with his Council of State; and it is further true that the new English Company have simply taken the place of the old Dutch Company, the American Borneo Co., but bearing in mind the influence and pertinacity of the school of politicians at home who are opposed to the extension of the British empire, colonies, and responsibilities it involves upon the Home country, and bearing in mind also the timidity and want of backbone displayed by the present Cabinet in the face of an opposition which, though disorganised, possesses in its ranks such able men, it seems to us a matter of more than doubt, if the British flag will be allowed to be hoisted by the Maharajah of Sabat, or if the English Government will have anything to do with the enterprise. And without English protection success will be a very dubious matter indeed.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. MACGREGOR & CO.

At the Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court the members of the firm of Messrs D. R. Macgregor & Co., of Glasgow, were examined in their bankruptcy. Mr. D. R. Macgregor stated that in 1875 and 1876 he obtained orders from the Russian Government, through their Commissioner, for coals and coke, which were supplied to them, and for some time there had been a balance of over £23,000 due to the firm, which they had been unable to recover. The Russian Government, who had paid the money to the Commissioner, who died suddenly in 1876; but Mr. Macgregor considered that that was no answer to his claim. When the war broke out he was in correspondence with Prince Gortchakoff and the Russian Emperor, and the subject of the claim, which he considered perfectly good, and he thought that if peace came after peace was made it would be perfectly good. In the beginning of 1877 he went to Russia to see about this money, and finding there was to be difficulty in getting it he became seriously alarmed about the financial position of his firm. He thought now that he should have stopped payment then, but he was advised differently by friends whom he consulted. These agreed to give him £25,000 of credit, and the firm resolved to go on. That advance was still unpaid, and the result had been that their affairs were now in a much worse position than they would have been if they had stopped in the beginning of 1877. The engagements which he had entered into in which he was involved proved more serious than he anticipated. He had prepared and his firm, from which he considered that the losses connected with the firm of Macgregor, Sinclair, & Co. amounted to £1,212,232; losses on ships and by wrecks, £48,840; loss on wheat, £23,693; ascertained losses through public companies, £22,612; bad debts, £20,607; total losses £187,005. That, however, was exclusive of the balance above referred to due by the Russian Government and the realisation of the assets specified in the firm's state of affairs. He produced an amended state of affairs giving effect to certain rankings on his estate through liabilities on bills receivable, making the total probable rankings £215,715. The amended state showed assets of the nominal value of £45,905, to be estimated at £19,595; but this estimate did not include the balance due to him by the Russian Government, which had cost £15,420. Mr. James Smith, the other partner of the firm, concurred in the statement made by Mr. Macgregor.

THE FUTURE OF GREECE.

(The Spectator.)

The very best test which can be applied to the sincerity of the official promises with respect to this Eastern Christiana will be their action towards Greece. The Greek question, at all events, is not complicated by false of Russian interference with the interests of Great Britain. Greece has absolutely no power to check British development in any way, and has no sort of degree of interest in doing so. On the contrary, the Greeks have always looked to the great maritime power which gave them the Ionian Islands as their natural protector, have once elected a British Prince their King, and have invariably protested that if Great Britain would but secure them their natural position, they would be one of her strongest allies. Nor has Greece ever been a willing tool of the Russian Court. That Court has endeavoured from time to time to master the policy of Athens, has married Grand Duchesses to Greek Kings, and has endeavoured to influence individual statesmen, but she has never succeeded in winning over either the people or their Ministers. The jealousy between the two races has been too deep for any cordial alliance. The Greeks tolerate the Turks, as a dying race whom they are to succeed, but fear the Slavs, as a vigorous and an encroaching people, who may get to Constantinople before themselves. They are always suspicious of Slav movements, and in consequence always distrusted by the Czars. The Russian Court tried before Greece was formed to split the country into three, and has ever since proclaimed openly that it would bear any solution of the Eastern Question sooner than a revival of Byzantine Empire which might exercise a religious fascination over Russians, which would be most dangerous to the religious sway of the Russian autocrats. We may, then, set in Greece without any latent dread that in protecting Greeks we are facilitating a policy which is sure, sooner or later, to be in conflict with our highest national interests. What, then, does the Government intend to do? The position of the Greek Ministry we understand to be this:—They are persecuted like every previous Ministry, like Leopold of Belgium, and like every statesman who has studied their position, with the conviction that their territory is inadequate to the support of a modern State. Their people are barely 1,500,000 in number, including the 500,000 within the Ionian Islands; they are compelled to keep up a civilised organization out of a revenue of £1,000,000 a year, and they have not, in these days of ironclads, the means of maritime defence. Indeed, they have scarcely the material force required to keep down insurrection. Their regular army is barely 10,000 strong, and they are compelled by positive want of money to arm the male population under the name of a National Guard, without completely effecting or disciplining it. The consequence is that in any popular movement the people are masters of the situation, and can banish the King, expel the Ministers, or coerce the Deputies as they please. Nevertheless, throughout the war the Ministry have endeavoured to restrain the popular excitement, and have avoided with great care any demonstration against Turkey. Their motive was partly fear. Unless protected by a great Power, Greece lies always at the mercy of a Turkish Fleet. Any Admiral in the service of the Sultan could destroy Syria—the little island which is now the entrepôt of Greece, and one of the most prosperous little places in the world—and inflict on Greek commerce a blow from which it would not recover for ten years. He might bombard the Piræus, the port of Athens, and even byland a small force there, under protection of the guns of his rate army landed in Thessaly and directed towards the frontier would compel the Greeks to suspend all industry in favour of self-defence, and would, at the same time, bring down on the peaceful population swarms of the fierce irregular soldiery, Circassians, Albanians, and Volunteers now dispersed throughout Thessaly and Epirus. That their dread of such a situation actuated the Greek Ministers is past all doubt, but they were also influenced by a hope that, if they accepted the counsel of England and followed her lead, they would obtain in the ultimate settlement terms as favourable as they could hope to extort by the most successful war. Whether they had any official ground for these hopes, we probably shall never know. The British Ministers say they mistook advice for promises, and the Greeks say promises were mingled with the advice, but at all events the consequences are patent. The Greeks refused all offers from Russia, followed the policy recommended by Great Britain, and on the eve of the armistice found themselves in the usual situation of neutrals whose neutrality is not voluntary, despised and neglected by both parties. At the same time, Turkey, maddened by their defeat, conscious that all Thessaly and Epirus hated them, and perhaps unable to control their irregulars, allowed the latter to give a loose to their instincts, to slaughter, burn, and ravage at discretion. The Turkish Parliament itself has admitted that in one case a whole town was destroyed, and 800 of its 800 inhabitants slaughtered, because they were unable to pay a contribution illegally levied on them by the soldiery; and the accounts of similar occurrences forwarded to the British Foreign Office will, it is said, make up a Bluebook. The population of Athens, aware that time was slipping away, cognizant of all these atrocities, and confident that the Turks were at last defeated, became furious, and by riots continued for two days, compelled the Government to interfere. The Ministry, after explaining all circumstances in a secret Session of Parliament, ordered the regular army to cross the frontier, and if possible restore order in Thessaly, explaining at the same time to the Turkish Minister that their object was not to conquer Thessaly, but to protect their own people therein settled. So anxious were they still to obtain Western support, that they did not declare war, and were perfectly ready to act, if permitted, in concert with the Turkish authorities.

The Turks rejected these propositions, as they had a perfect right to do—invasion to restore order being none the less invasion—and despatched a fleet either to bombard the Piræus, or to occupy Syria, or to land troops at Volos, for all these objects are attributed to the squadron entrusted to Hobsart Pasha. Whichever the real end, we do not blame the Turks for appealing to force; any more than we should blame the Ashanians for firing on a British squadron which had begun to secure reparations for some wrong by blockading their ports. Every State, bad or good, defends its territory, and the business of a cause does not destroy the right, in minds not conscious of that badness, of self-defence. The point is not Turkish action, but whether Western Europe, which knows that the one cause is bad and the other good—that the extension of Greek territory is a gain to mankind, and the extension of Turkish is a loss to mankind—ought to allow cities, or ports, or islands belonging to civilisation

to be destroyed, because Turks are enraged at the consequences which the spread of civilisation produces to themselves. Ought Europe, in short, to permit the wrong cause to win, when, if no intervention is offered, it will clearly must? We maintain that it ought not, more especially at this moment, when Europe is actually assembling in order to pronounce that the bad cause is so bad that the Government which promotes it must be deprived finally of its territorial rights. To decree in Congress that Bulgaria must be freed because Turkish dominion is unendurable, yet allow Greece to be destroyed because she has announced precisely the same fact about Thessaly, is to reduce European politics to a sort of blindman's buff, in which a blindfold operator catches his victims as chance and opportunity may lead. Moreover, such destruction must be utterly useless. Turkey cannot keep Greece, if she would, nor can Greece keep Thessaly, if the European Parliament, after hearing her complaint, finally decides against her. The destruction either of Syria or the Piræus is a mere act of vengeance, to be performed at the expense of civilisation, and ought to be prevented, until the Congress has decided on the fate alike of Greece and Turkey, if necessary by force.

Miscellaneous.

It is not (says the *Whithall Review*) England alone which shows a readiness to enlighten the Chinese as to the principles of warfare as practised by Europeans, for we hear of three young Chinese officers who are undergoing a course of instruction on board the German corvette *Arona*, at Kiel.

It is stated that a great café proprietor on the Boulevards in Paris, encouraged by the accounts he has heard of Chinese handiness and moderation in respect of wages, is going to set up, on the first of May, a staff of ten waiters, engaged at Shanghai, for seven years.

A NICE POINT IN A DIVORCE CASE.—Sir James Hannen has annulled the marriage of a young lady who, being sent from India for her education in England, in 1870, eloped with her cousin to Scotland, in the same year, and was married to him after a residence of nineteen days and parts of two other days in the northern part of the kingdom. An Act of Parliament prescribes that the residence must be of twenty-one clear days previous to marriage.

A DANGER.—When General Changarnier was in Africa he was colonel of a regiment, and was more fearful of a draught of air than the lead of his opponents. His mind appeared to be constantly occupied with draughts of air. On one occasion the balls were flying thick around him. An officer saluted and said, "Colonel, you are exposing yourself." "True," said Changarnier, "we are fighting in a gorge." He turned up his coat collar.

COMBINED PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM.

The present invention, which has been patented in Great Britain, France, America, &c., by Mr. J. T. Wright, is the combining, by the simplest means, of a separate pianoforte and harmonium. A small harmonium is placed under the key-board of the pianoforte, and little rods working between the keys of both instruments, in such a way as to interfere with the touch of the pianoforte, form a connection by which they are played together. In this manner the pianoforte is endowed with the sustaining quality of the harmonium, while the harmonium itself is considerably enriched by its contact with the sounding board and other parts of the pianoforte. Whenever required the two instruments can in a few seconds be entirely disconnected and removed from each other to be used separately.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 13, 1878.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 457 1/2 a 575 credit.
" Old Patna, cash, None credit.
" New Benares, cash, 550 a 552 1/2 credit.
" Old Benares, cash, None credit.
" New Malwa, cash, 740 credit, 745.
" Allowance, Tael, 6 a 24.
" Old Malwa, cash, None credit.
" Allowance, Tael, 15.
JAMPUR, ... 15.
QUICKSILVER, ... 38 1/2 a 64.
SALT-PETRE, ... 62 a 7.

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/10 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
Credit, ... 3/11 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 1/2
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 222 1/2
Calcutta, ... 222 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 71 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 9 1/2
Sycee, ... 8 1/2
Mexicans, ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Gold Leaf, ... 25.80
English Sovereigns, ... 5.24
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.25
Discount, ... 9 to 8 1/2

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 5% prem.
United Ins. Society of Canton, 1,125
China Traders' Ins. Co., 1,250
Chinese Insurance Co., 455
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tia. 620
North China Ins. Co., Tia. 380
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 495
China Fire Ins. Co., 372
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 9% prem.
H.K. U. & M. S. S. S. Co., 18 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tia. 28
Hongkong Gas Co., 975
Hongkong Hotel Co., 855
China Sugar Refining Co., 1% dis.
Chinese Imperial Loan, 2105.
Do. of 1877, 2105/10/.

Temperatures.

(Station at Messrs. Poleson & Co.'s Firm—Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, April 13, 1878.
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.200
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.178
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.156
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 80
Do. 1 P.M. ... 80
Do. 4 P.M. ... 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 75
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 78
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
W. Maximum ... 80 1/2
W. Minimum over night ... 79

Portfolio.

SPRING.

A whisper along the hills,
A strain in the waking ground,
The touch of a tender hand—
A hand in the dark that thrills
The heart to a great rebound.
O, the soul of the Spring has gone into the land,
The soul of the Spring, and the joy of the Spring,
And a glory of light and love!

A whisper along the hills,
The music of life again,
A sweet intangible good
That enters and warms and fills
The winter of heart and brain.
O, the soul of the Spring has gone into my blood,
The soul of the Spring, and the song of the Spring,
And the splendour of light and love!

—Margaret Eleanor Tupper.

WILD OATS.

Some scatter their wild oats wildly
In the face of the blazing sun,
Whilst others in secret mildly
Dibble them one by one.

One disappears in the whirlwind
Of his reckless passion's strife,
Whilst another will some sweet girl find
Who settles him down for life.

And some of the very wildest
Are the first to settle down,
Whilst some of the very mildest
Grow the buggers of the town.

The results of any sowing
We may speculate on indeed;
But with wild oats there's no knowing
What you're going to reap from the seed.

So don't despair of young fellows,
However wild they may be,
For there's many a crab that mellow
And does credit to the tree.

A RHYME FROM ROME.

The Pope's name? Ecco!
Don't call him "Ponsky."
If rule you seek, he
Must not be "Ponsky."
Who'd get in a mess, he
May style him "Ponsky."
He'll not be "tetchy,"
If you say Ponsky.

—Punch.

FORWARD!

Forward! There is no strongest can with-
stand,
Nor most rebellious heart can disobey,
Nor quit the unceasing march of night
and day.

The omnipotent, unalterable command,
And ever in the front o'er all the land,
Death, a dim mist, is drawn to hide the
way.

That only breaks just as we touch the
grey!

Nor any knows what moment it shall stand,
And his next footsteps enter it.

And dread
Are now the shapes that through the thick-
ness fleet.

Mensuring war, while day and day reprieve;
Even now, while bluer skies break overhead,
And greener grasses underneath the feet,
And the first primrose laughs among the
leaves.

—Spectator.

LIES.—We are told on the best authority that all men are liars, and it would seem, indeed, as if lies are a staple commodity in every branch of social and political life. On the multiplication of lies depends a large amount of litigation in the country, and the corresponding importance of the legal profession. On lies depend most of the diplomatic schemes of European Powers, and from lies have arisen many bloody wars. It may be instructive to give a slight sketch of the various kinds of the more conventional lies which obtain among men. It is convenient to divide lies into the necessary, polite, imaginary, diplomatic, unconscious, and legal. Necessary lies are principally social lies, such as the formulas, "not at home," or "I'm glad to see you," "I'm sorry I have a previous engagement," "I never sing," the last of which may be termed the musical or Zolian lie, and so on; and, of course, they can be either well-bred or ill-bred lies, or to use a botanical expression, either garden or hot-house lies. The polite lie may be divided into the specially polite or judicially polite lie. The specially polite lie is itself, uttered for a particular purpose, while the judicially polite lie is a general comprehensive lie, told in view of future events which might be determined by the effect of the lie working in the meanwhile. The imaginary lie is manifold, and is innocent, fanciful, exaggerated, and anecdotal, according to circumstances. The innocent lie is that class which pertains unto very small children, and is as harmless as it is innocent. The fanciful is a mere conceit of the brain—humorous, harmless, and soon forgotten—told by a man of himself, whereas it is never occurred in real life at all. The exaggerated is somewhat similar, but more harmful, leading to bring a man into excessive ridicule, and thereby injuring his fame. Lastly, the anecdotal, which is the property of society at large, and which leads under various forms from generation to generation. The diplomatic lie, perhaps, ranks highest of all lies, as it has to be manipulated with extreme caution and dexterity, dealing, as it does, with tremendous issues, and the principal are the Russian and the Turkish lie, the former being of a somewhat stouter substance, and very hard of digestion. Of the Turkish lie the Oriental is, of course, a sub-section, but it is unnecessary to treat of it here. The unconscious lie is entirely the prerogative of absent people, as when a man, having two children in the measles, assures an inquiring friend that all are well at home. The legal or statute lie contains no many classes that it would be impossible to follow them into detail. It is a sufficient fact in favour of this that a whole profession is engaged in the manufacture and detection of the subject in hand. Nor shall we attempt to enter into the vast subject of the printed or newspaper lie. To discuss these themes, as we have probably said sufficient here to show the amount of faith that is required to believe the maxim, *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit*.—*Standard's News Letter*.

THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR.

Before we perused this book we heard it described by an eminent authority as one of the finest pieces of water-colour he had ever seen. There will be few unwilling to endorse this decision. From the bright spring morning, when the good vessel lies anchored off the bleak Foreland, to the sultry midnight when a boat's crew of four persons—one insensible and one an imbecile—are hoisted on board the home-bound steamer *Pert*, we have a series of seascapes brought before us, timed by a hand that almost reminds us of Ruskin's. The work is anonymous, but we cannot look upon it as a first attempt.

The *Grosvenor* was a small full-rigged ship of five hundred tons, heavily freighted, and bound for Valparaiso. Her captain and chief mate, both bullies of the worst type, yet admirably contrasted—the one refined and passionate, the other coarse and brutal. Between the second mate (the narrator of the story) and these, little love is lost. While still in the Downs, the crew have discovered not only that during a long voyage they will be at the mercy of very hard masters, but that their provisions are thoroughly uneatable, the biscuit being literally full of weevils, and the pork possessed of so strong an odour that, in the words of the poetical, you could "sit upon it." They are becalmed in the Downs for some time, and we cannot refrain from presenting one of the author's canvases to our readers:

The anchored vessels gloomed like phantoms; the sea unrolled its dark, unbreathing surface into the visionary distances; nothing sounded from the shore but the murmur of the summer surf upon the shingle. One might have said the spirit of life had departed from the earth; that nothing lived but the stars, which looked down a scene as impalpable and elusive as a dream. At last uprose the moon. She made her coming apparent by paling the stars in the southern sky, then by projecting a white mist of light over the horizon. Anon her upper limb, red as fire, jetted upwards, and the full-orb, vast and feverish as the setting sun, sailed out of the sea, most slowly and solemnly, lifting with her a black mist that belted her like a circle of smoke; this vanished, and by degrees, perceptible to the eye, her colour changed, the red chastened into pearl, her disc grew smaller, and soon she was well above the horizon, shining with a most clear and silvery splendour, and making the sea beneath her lustrous with mild light. But not a breath of air followed her coming. The ships in the Downs caught the new light, and their yards showed like streaks of pearl against the night. The red lights of the Goodwin Sands dwindled before the pure, far-reaching radiance into mere floating sparks of fire. The heavens were cloudless, and the sea a wonderful calm.

At last a breeze springs up, and the captain, anxious to really commence the voyage, makes all haste to take advantage of it. He finds, however, that the men refuse to work. Being a man of prompt action, he at once goes ashore, telegraphs for a new crew, and brings them on board before breakfast next morning. These new men are not long discovering the rotten condition of their food, but they are promised a change, when, they reach the *Madeira*. The captain, furious at the twenty-four hours' delay, forces the vessel on at its utmost speed. A heavy sea rises as they are leaving the Channel, and in the midst of it all, when the wind was howling in the sails overhead, and the waves were crashing against the vessel's bows, a sail was announced. "Right ahead!" It was a black night, and before the real position of the "doomed craft" could be told, she was run down. In a second, said the author, he had bounded to the weather-board side of the poop, and looked over, and what he saw sliding rapidly past was a mast and a dark-coloured sail, which in the daylight would probably have been red, stretched flat upon the wilderness of foam which the ship was sweeping off its sides. Upon this ghastly white ground the sail and the mast were for a moment distinctly outlined, and then were swallowed up in the seething water. And "all overhead the sails of the ship began to thunder, and the rigging quivered and jerked as though it must snap." Without a single effort to save the drowning seamen, the vessel rushed on, and the crew became convinced that their captain was utterly devoid of human kindness. After this the ship encountered a series of rough seas which required all the skill of captain and mate to keep her from wreck. The narration of these episodes in the hands of an ordinary writer would have been tedious in the extreme, but our author knows his subject so well, and can tell it so clearly, that we have little hesitation in saying that, in an artistic sense, this is the best part of the work. Picture after picture is brought before us, original in idea, fine in colouring, and moving as a canvas by Stanfield. Of course through these heavy seas the sailors had to work desperately, and the admirable way in which they managed the ship entitled them to far different food to that which they received. Each hour their dissatisfaction became more pronounced, and threatened to merge into open mutiny. Just, however, as they were ripe for action, another gale broke over them.

All overhead the sky was first cleared and then massed up with whirling clouds; before the wind struck us, the white surface of the sea, already lined like the surf upon a beach, was plainly seen by its even when the water all around was still untroubled; and then, a prolonged and pealing roll of the gale, and the spray it was launching out of the sea were upon us. In a moment our decks were soaking—the masts cracked, and every

• The Wreck of the *Grosvenor*: An Account of the Misfortune of the Crew and the Loss of the Ship, when Struck by the *Boomerang* (London: Tinsley, 1877. 4s. 6d.)

around and away sang to the sudden, mighty strain; the vessel staggered, and reeled; stopped, as a heavy swell rolled under her bows, and threw her all salt against the hurricane, which screamed and howled through the rigging, and then fled forward under the yards, which had squared themselves as the starboard braces were slackened.

"The sea now began to rise, and it was strange to watch it. First it boiled in short waves which the wind shattered and blew flat. But other waves rose to solid for the wind to level." It is no easy task to clew up and furl the topmasts in such a sea as this, and our author's description "will be understood" by all who have undertaken that dangerous work.

"To begin with, it is an immense job to breathe for the wind stands like something solid in your mouth and up your nostrils, and makes the expelling of your breath a task fitter for a one-horse engine than a pair of human lungs. Then you have two remorseless forces at work, in the shape of the wind and the sail, doing their utmost to hurl you from the yard." For nights and days this contest with the elements continued, and in the end the staunch little ship was victorious. But others had not been equally fortunate; and while the sea was yet rolling heavily, a wreck was descried on the weather-bow. Some poor unfortunates were on the hull signalling for help; but although this was pointed out to the captain, he refused to allow any attempt at a rescue. The cold-blooded decision was, however, utterly ignored by the second mate and the crew, who lowered the starboard quarter-boat and put off from the ship.

"We got away from the ship's side cleverly, and in a short time were rowing fast for the wreck."

Our ship, deep as she was, looked a beautiful model on the mighty surface of the water, rolling with marvellous grace to the swell, the strength and volume of which made me feel my littleness and weakness as it lifted the little boat with irresistible power. There was wind enough to keep her sails full upon her graceful slender masts, and the brass work upon her deck flashed brilliantly as she rolled from side to side.

Strange contrast to look from her to the broken and desolate picture ahead! My eyes were riveted upon it now with new and intense emotion, for by this time we could discern that the person who was waiting to us was a female—woman or girl I could not yet make out—and that her hair was like a veil of gold behind her awaying arm.

"It's a woman!" I cried in my excitement; "it's no man at all. Pull smartly, my lady, pull smartly, for God's sake!" The men gave way stoutly, and the swell favouring us, we were soon close to the wreck. The girl as I now perceived she was, waved her handkerchief wildly as we approached; but my attention was occupied in considering how we could best board the wreck without injury to the boat. She lay broadside to us, with her stern on our right, and was not only rolling heavily with wallowing, squelching movements, but was swivelling the heavy mainmast, which lay along the water each time she went over to starboard, so that it was necessary to approach her with the greatest caution to prevent our boat from being stove in. Another element of danger was the great flood of water which she took in over her shattered bulwarks, first on this side, then on that, discharging the torrent again into the sea according as she rolled. This water came from her like a cataract, and in a second would fill and sink the boat unless extreme care were taken to keep clear of it.

I waved my hat to the poor girl to let her know that we saw her and had come to save her, and steered the boat right around the wreck that I might observe the most practicable point for boarding her.

It would have been impossible to keep a footing upon the maindeck without a lifeline or something to hold on by; and seeing this, and forming my resolutions rapidly, I ordered the men in the bows of the boat to throw in his oar and exchange places with me, and head the boat for the starboard port-chains. As we approached I stood up with one foot planted on the gunwale ready to spring; the broken shrouds were streaming aft and alongside, so that if I missed the jump and fell into the water there was plenty of stuff to catch hold of.

"Gently—vast rowing—ready to back astern smartly!" I cried, as we approached. I waited a moment; the hull rolled towards us, and the succeeding swell threw up our boat; the deck, though all afloat, was on a line with my feet. I sprang with all my strength, and got well upon the deck, but fell heavily as I reached it. However, I was up again in a moment, and ran forward to the head of the water.

Here was a heap of gear, stowage and jib-hallards and other ropes, some ends sprawling overboard. I hauled in one of these ends, but found I could not clear the rigging; but looking round, I perceived a couple of coils of line, spare stun-tackles or halliards I took them to be, lying close against the foot of the bowsprit. I immediately seized the end of one of these coils and flung it into the boat, telling them to drop clear of the wreck astern; and when they had backed as far as the length of line permitted, I bent on the end of the other coil and paid that out until the boat was some fathoms astern. I then made my end fast, and sang out to one of the men to get on board by the starboard main-chains and to bring the end of the line with him. After waiting a few minutes, the boat being hidden, I saw the fellow come scrambling over the side with a red face, his clothes and hair streaming, he having fallen overboard. He shook himself like a dog, and crawled with the line, on his hands and knees, a short distance forward, then hauled the line taut and made it fast.

"Tell them to bring the boat round here," I cried, "and lay off on their own until we are ready. And you get hold of this line and work yourself up to me." Saying which I advanced along the deck, clinging tightly with both hands. I very providentially happened that the door of the deck-house faced the foremast within a few feet of where the remains of the end fast. There would be, therefore, plenty of risk in springing it, and I had been wise for the water, as it broke against the side of the house, displaced a lot of the fore and after parts; that is, the greater part of it ran clear, though, of

course, a foot's depth of it, at least, surged against the door.

I called out to the girl to open the door quickly, as it added in grooves like a panel, and was not to be stirred from the outside. The poor creature appeared mad, and I repeated my request three times without inducing her to leave the window. Then, not believing that she understood me, I cried out, "Are you English?"

"Yes," she replied. "For God's sake, save us!"

"I cannot get you through that window," I exclaimed. "Rouse yourself and open that door, and I will save you." She now seemed to comprehend, and drew in her head. By this time the man out of the boat had succeeded in sliding along the rope to where I stood, though the poor devil was nearly drowned on the road; for when about half-way the hull took in a lump of a swell which swept him right off his legs, and he was swung head-a-stern, holding on for his life. However, he recovered himself smartly when the water was gone, and came along hand over fist, smothering and cursing in wonderful style.

Meanwhile, though I kept firm hold of the life-line, I took care to stand where the inroads of water were not heavy, waiting impatiently for the door to open. It took in the grooves, tried by a feeble hand; then a desperate effort was made; and it slid a couple of inches.

"That will do!" I shouted. "Now, then, my lady, catch hold of me with one hand and the line with the other."

The fellow took a firm grip of my monkey-jacket, and I made for the door. The water washed up to my knees, but I soon inserted my fingers in the crevice of the door and thrust it open. The house was a single compartment, though I had expected to find it divided into two. In the centre was a table that travelled on stanchions from the roof to the deck. On either side were a couple of bunks. The girl stood near the door. In a bunk to the left of the door lay an old man with white hair. Prostrate on his back, on the deck, with his arms stretched against his ears, was the corpse of a man, well dressed; and in a bunk on the right sat a sailor, who, when he saw me, yelled out and snatched his fingers, making horrible grimaces.

"Such in brief was the coup d'état of that weird interior as it met my eyes."

I seized the girl by the arm.

"You first," said I. "Come—there is no time to be lost."

But she shrunk back, pressing against the door, and her hand to her mouth, from pulling her, crying in a husky voice, and looking at the old man with the white hair.

"My father first!—My father first!"

"You shall all be saved, but you must obey me. Quickly now!" I exclaimed passionately, for a heavy sea at that moment flooded the ship, and a rush of water swamped the house through the open door, and washed the corpse on the deck up into a corner.

Grasping her firmly, I lifted her off her feet, and went staggering to the life-rope, slinging her light body over my shoulder as I went. Assisted by my man, I gained the bow of the wreck, and hailing the boat, ordered it alongside.

"One of you," cried I, "stand ready to receive this lady when she gives the signal." I then told the man who was with me to jump into the fore-chains, which he instantly did. The wreck lurched heavily to port.

"Stand by, my lady!" I shouted. Over she came again, with the water swooping along the main-deck. The boat rose high, and the fore-chains were submerged; to the height of the man's knees. "Now!" I called, and lifted the girl over. She was seized by the man in the chains and pushed towards the boat; the fellow standing in the bow of the boat caught her, and at the same moment down sank the boat, and the wreck rolled wearily over. But the girl was safe.

"Hurrah, my lady!" I sung out. Up with you—there are others remaining; and I went sprawling along the line to the deck, and there to encounter another rush of water, which, washed as high as my thighs, and fetched me such a thump in the stomach, that I thought I must have died of suffocation.

I was glad to find that the old man had got out of his bunk and was standing at the door.

I seized hold of his thin, cold hand, but shifted my fingers, for he was so stiff, and so to exert more power over him, and hauled him along the deck, telling my companion to lay hold of the seaman and fetch him away smartly. We managed to escape the water, for the poor old gentleman heaved himself very nimbly, and when the boat rose, tumbled him into her without ceremony. I saw the daughter leap towards him and clasp him in her arms, but I was soon again scrambling up to the deck, having heard cries from my man, accompanied with several loud curses, mingled with dreadful yells.

"He's bitten me, sir!" cried my companion, hauling himself away from the deck-house. "He's roaring mad."

"It can't be helped," I answered. "We must get him out."

He saw me pushing along the life-line, plucked up heart, and went with myself through a cunning sea to the door. I caught a glimpse of a white face glaring at me from the interior. In a second a figure shot out, and with incredible speed towards the bow, and leaped into the sea just where our boat lay.

"They'll pick him up!" I exclaimed. "Stop a second!" and I entered the house and stopped over the figure of the man on the deck. I was not familiar with death, and yet I knew it was here. I cannot describe the signs in his face; but such as they were, they told me the truth. I noticed a ring upon his finger, and that his clothes were good. His hair was black, and his features well-shaped, though his face had a half-convulsed expression, as if something frightful had appeared to him, and he had died of the sight of it.

"This wreck must be his coffin," I said. "He is a corpse. We can do no more."

I scrambled for the last time along the life-line and got into the fore-chains, but to our consternation saw the boat rowing away from the wreck. However, the fit of rage and terror that possessed me, the latest but a moment of two for I now saw they were giving chase to the madman who was swimming steadily away. Two of the men rowed, and the third hump over the bows, ready to grasp the miserable wretch. The *Grosvenor* stood about a mile off, and just as the fellow over the boat's stern caught hold of the swimmer's hair, the wreck was run up on board the ship and tipped three times.

"Bring him along!" I shouted, "they'll be off without us if we don't hear a hand."

They nearly tipped the boat as they dragged this lunatic, streaming like a drowned rat out of the water, and one of the sailors tumbled him over on his back, and knelt upon him, whilst he, looking some body, arms, and legs, the boat then came alongside, and, reaching out opportunely, we jumped into her and shoved off.

The mad sailor lay at the bottom of the boat, looking straight into the sky. He was a horrid-looking object with his streaming hair, puffy features, and red beard; his naked shanks and feet protruding through his soaking, clinging trousers, which figured his shins, bones, as though they were clothed a skeleton. Now and again he would give himself a wild twirl and yelp out fiercely; but he was well-high, apart with his swim, and on the whole, was quiet enough.

After twenty minutes, which seemed as many hours, we reached the vessel. The crew greeted round the gangway cheered when they saw we had brought people from the wreck. Duckling and the skipper watched us grimly from the poop.

"Now then, my lady," I cried, "up with this lady first. Some of you on deck get water ready, as these people are dying of thirst."

In a few moments both the girl and the old man were handed over the gangway. I put the boat's painter adrift from the ring-bolt so that we could ship the madman without loosening his bonds, and he was hoisted up like a bale of goods. Then four of us got out of the boat, leaving one to keep her under the davits and hook on the falls.

At this moment a horrible scene took place. The old man, tottering on the arms of two seamen, was being led into the cuddy, followed by the girl, who walked unaided. The madman, in the grasp of the big sailor named Johnson, stood near the gangway, and as I scrambled on deck one of the men was holding a pannikin full of water to his face. The poor wretch was shrinking away from it, with his eyes half out of their sockets; but suddenly tearing his arm with a violent effort from the rope that bound him, he seized the pannikin and bit clean through the tin; after which, throwing back his head, he swallowed the whole draught, dashed the pannikin down, his face turned black, and he fell dead on the deck.

The big sailor sprang aside with an oath, forced from him by his terror, and from every looker-on there broke a groan. They all shrank away and stood staring with blanched faces. Such a piteous sight as it was, lying doubled up with the rope plucking the miserable limbs, the teeth locked, and the right arm up-tossed!

A galant rescue truly, and graphically described; but the men had no grog for their labours, and the second mate was put in irons for his part of the transaction. Such starvation and tyranny could not, however, continue, and while the narrator lay imprisoned, the men mutinied and murdered the captain and chief mate. The second mate was released, and his life spared on condition that he would navigate the ship for them to the coast of Florida, where the crew intended deserting her. The mutineers were thoroughly cowed by the probable consequences of their rash action, and behaved with seeming decency and moderation. But then very fear made them treacherous, and the young officer soon learnt that they intended scuttling the ship and leaving him and his friends to their fate. Mary Robertson, the rescued girl, was indeed a heroine—one of those truly feminine heroines we occasionally meet with in life. Brave, calculating, warm-hearted, and staunch, she proved almost a protector in these days of terrible danger; and the still more terrible dangers that followed. We do not intend to follow the course of the tale here, which is of too enthralling an interest to be intensified into a few lines; suffice it to say that the mutineers were balked of their murderous intention, and that most of them met their fate in attempting to board the ship, when they found she was escaping. The young officer and the staunch boatwain, then whom we know of no nobler representation of a seaman, aided only by the forced help of a captured mutineer and that of a cowardly steward, had now to take the management of a ship that could not possibly be worked under a score of hands. But encouraged by the presence of the mutineer, they made almost superhuman efforts, and might possibly have succeeded in fetching the *Bermudas* if they had received co-operation from favourable breezes. Unfortunately, they were struck by one of the fiercest hurricanes those seas have ever known, and swept off into the mid-Atlantic, were left there in a dismantled and ruined condition. The author is at his best in the delineation of these terrible storms; not the slightest detail escapes him, and he possesses the rare power of striking a scene home by a few clenching words. The hurricane passes, and the ship still floats, but twelve inches of water are declared in her hold. The brave girl, days of continual pumping and sleepless excitement exhaust these brave mariners. A crueler blow still awaits them: A sail is described bearing down upon them; it responds to their signals of distress, and comes almost within hailing distance. The callous captain, however, leaves the poor wretches to their fate, and although he knows them to be sinking, makes not one effort in their behalf. Now are they utterly dependent; the steward loses his reason, and the mutineer, who, to do him justice, had from the first done his duty like a man, dies from sheer exhaustion. It was impossible to stay in the sinking ship longer, so they put off in the long-boat, and lay by in the calm sunset while the brave vessel goes down. Now were they truly alone on the wide ocean, hundreds of miles from shore, and too exhausted even to row. So the night passed. But now in the awful stillness the throbbing of an approaching storm is heard. Oh, the agony of that moment! But it should pass

them unperceived, or, if perceived, let it should leave them to their fate, as the cruel Russian ship had left them but a few days ago! But this is an English ship, it sees them, and it rescues them, and the days of their danger are over.—*The Mirror*.

Miscellaneous.

A PATRIOTIC ORRIS.—The *Standard* understands that an offer has been received at the Admiralty from Mr John Burns, of the Cunard Company, to place at the disposal of the Department, free of cost, one of the finest vessels of the Line, in order to test the capabilities of these vessels for carrying a sufficient armament for self-defence, or for acting as convoy to merchant vessels. It is confidently believed that twelve 64-pounder guns could be mounted in vessels of this class.

UP-STARTERS seems to be a costly amusement in these regions. A comical illustration of the price paid for this indulgence of vanity has reached us from the distant neighbourhood of Colac. A large landed proprietor sold some tallow to a tradesman, who sent a cheque in return. A day or two afterwards the tradesman was astonished by the receipt of a letter enclosing his cheque. The letter directed his attention to the fact that the body of the cheque was filled in, "Pay Mr. ——" and requested him to send another filled up, "Pay ——" "Require." During the interval which elapsed between sending the cheque, and receiving it back again, business had not gone well with the tradesman, and he found it necessary to call his creditors together. Accordingly the cheque did not go back, the self-important landed proprietor receiving instead a circular announcing insolvency. Half-a-crown is expected to be the dividend.

ROWING IN HILL'S SAYINGS.—The late Rowland Hill was notorious for his pulpit wit. On a wet day, when a number of persons took shelter in his chapel during a heavy shower, while he was in the pulpit, he said, "Many people are greatly pleased for making their religion a good, but I do not think there are much better who make it an umbrella." When he was told he did not preach to the elect upon an early opportunity in the pulpit, he said, "I don't know them, or I would preach to them. Have the goodness to mark them with a bit of chalk, and then I'll talk to them." "I don't like those filthy fine presbyters," he said, "who are beautifully round off all their sentences that they are sure to roll off the tongues of the hearers." "Never mind breaking grammar," he said to his son, the Rev. Thomas Jones, "if the Lord will, you shall break the poor sinner's heart!"

THE DEFENCES OF THE BOPHRUS.—The Bosphorus is a natural channel about seventeen miles in length, and at its narrowest part about 600 yards across. Its general breadth varies from 700 to 1,000 yards, but opposite the *Beraglio* Gate at Constantinople it attains a breadth of 1,646 yards. The Strait is divided into seven reaches, the promontories on one side having corresponding indentations on the other. The navigation is somewhat difficult, as the current takes a different direction in each of the seven reaches. Both shores are studded with forts and batteries, especially where the channel becomes narrow. Some of these, as Fort *Karibeth*, mount as many as 60 guns. The principal defences of the Bosphorus are the *Karakia*, at about two-thirds of the distance from Constantinople to the Black Sea. Here the channel is very narrow, and is defended on the Asiatic side by 107, and on the European side by 61 guns, most of which are sheltered by stone forts.

Broussa, which is spoken of as a retreat for the Sultan in the event of the Russians entering Constantinople, is a city that has "seen better days." Formerly the residence of the kings of Bithynia, it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1356, and became the capital of the empire, which position it held until the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453. A more pleasant refuge for a monarch in distress can hardly be conceived. Situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Asia Minor, it is faced by a beautiful plain covered, for many miles, by a beautiful plain covered, for many miles, by plantations of mulberry trees. The streets are remarkable for their cleanliness, and its bazaars, plentifully supplied with European goods, afford unusual facilities for shopping, besides imparting an air of liveliness to the place that redounds to the charge of dullness, too often brought with some justice, against the cities in Asia Minor. Every rose, however, has its thorn, and Broussa is no exception to this rule. It is subject to frequent earthquakes, and those who live in it must expect, like those who are in the habit of travelling much by railway, to be occasionally severely shaken. Apart from this slight inconvenience, Broussa, although of course not to be compared with Constantinople for beauty and splendour, is by no means a bad substitute for that capital on an emergency, and from its associations alone, cannot be regarded otherwise than with a feeling of profound veneration by the Turk.

At a meeting of House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 4th February, Mr. Singleton (dem.), of Miss. from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the *Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill*. It was made a special order for the 19th of February. It appropriates \$1,034,938, as against \$1,138,374 appropriated last year. It reduces the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia from \$17,500 to \$15,000; of those to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China from \$12,000 to \$10,000; of those to Chili and Peru from \$10,000 to \$8,000; drops the missions to Belgium and the Netherlands, and provides for a mission to the United States of Colombia; provides for a Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bolivia with a salary of \$8,000; reduces the salary of the Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti from \$7,000 to \$5,000; of the same office at Liberia from \$4,000 to \$3,500; drops the offices of Charge d'Affaires at Denmark, Greece, and Sweden, and of Secretary of Legation at Berlin, appropriates \$80,000 for the contingent expenses of foreign ministers and of all missions abroad; reduces the salary of the Consul-General at Cairo from \$4,000 to \$3,000; of those at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio Janeiro from \$5,000 to \$3,000; of the Consul-General at Melbourne from \$4,500 to \$4,000; of the Consul-General at Berlin from \$4,000 to \$3,000; and of the Consul-General at Yungay, Frankfurt, Rome, and Constantinople from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

CHINA



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Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4611. 號三十月四年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

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For Sale.

COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD," A MIXTURE highly approved by Smokers.

NEW SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS.

POOL BALLS, and PYRAMID POOL BALLS.

ICE CHESTS.

FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES.

THE NEW ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

BRONZE KETTLES, with SPIRIT LAMPS.

PERAMBULATORS.

CIGARETTES.

THE ROYAL NAVY LIST.

WALKING STICKS.

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS.

PITH HATS, in various Shapes.

SILBER TABLE LAMPS,

—22 to 25 CANDLE LIGHT.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S INVITATION NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

A BROADWOOD'S Semi-Grand PIANO, For Sale or Hire.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

Old Wrought Iron, Steel, &c.
Hoses, Leather, Shoes, Flannel, Serge, Drill, Blankets, &c.

Beef and Pork, Flour, Chocolate, Raisins, Biscuit Dust, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap16

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from Messrs THOMPSON & HIND, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 18th day of April, 1878, at their Store, Queen's Road Central, at Noon,—

THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c., &c.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 9, 1878. ap18

To Let.

TO LET.

A THREE STORIED DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 115, Queen's Road East, (Spring Gardens). Rent Moderate.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, April 4, 1878. my4

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Green Mount," at present in the occupation of J. FAIRBANKS, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 13, 1878. ap18

To Let.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ERTEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and Shanghai, and Messrs KERRY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE AMOUNT COLLECTED to Date aggregates \$12,230.89. Gentlemen desirous of Contributing are requested to forward their Subscriptions to T. JACKSON, Honorary Treasurer, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, April 5, 1878.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Underigned, Mr THOMAS DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tyne, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1877.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1877.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1877.

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HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1877.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1877.

Intimations.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN begs to announce to his Patrons that he has changed his Residence from Praya East to No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, where Orders may be left, or at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1878. my8

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. J. BUCHANAN, BANDMASTER of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he will undertake to TUNE PIANOFORTES during his stay in the Colony. Address to Murray Barracks, Hongkong, March 14, 1878. ap14

FOR STORAGE in GODOWNS, Praya Central.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1878. ap26

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOBROW, Secretary. A. A. HAYES, JR., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000
Surplus \$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

Shipping.

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Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
BAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th April,
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
PEI-HO, Commandant PASQUALINI,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Speed will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and so
on, in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. (Specs and Parcels until 3 p.m.)
on the 17th April, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap19



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PANAMA AND OCEANIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 20th April,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 11, 1878. ap20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 20th
Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COM-
MISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 19th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap20

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-tz'ing.
Chinese Official Titles.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Notes and Queries—
The Manchu Terms for 上 and 下.
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.
Mohammedan Apocrypha in China.
The Ki-lin Indicated with the Giraffe.
Life Saving Association, and other
Beneficent Societies at Wuhu.
Professor Boal and his Critics.
Annuaire des Gouvernements.
Shen K'ang, K'ang-hsi, &c.
China Post Office.
Shanghai, March 13, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MACTAN" FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Steamer are hereby notified that
their Cargo is being landed and stored in
the Godowns of the Undersigned at their
risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1878. ap19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Ex "Anadyr,"
PO Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. from
Co., 27 cases Colour, from Shanghai.

Ex "Djemnah,"
SP Order 50 bags Sharp Stones, from
Madras.

WMS W. MacG. Smith, 1 case from
Belts, from London.

Hongkong, April 10, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR JOHANNES EN-
GELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has
been authorized to Sign our Firm per
procuration.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap23

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was
admitted a Partner in our Firm on
the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. my1

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at
this Port as a MERCHANT and COM-
MISSION AGENT, under the Style or
Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who
will henceforward conduct the Agency of
the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 29, 1877. my1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. se3

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new regime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has been
authorized to Sign our Firm per
procuration at Canton.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, April 2, 1878. my1

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STRAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN of CAPITAL
at the Rate of THREE TABLES
per SHARE will be made to Shareholders
of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY,
the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
April inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 20, 1878. my6

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Captain Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO

EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED

PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING

SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING

BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th

Instant, at Messrs. Dodd & Co.'s

OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS

were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd

& Co. shall be Liquidated by arrangement,

and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he

is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND

PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a

Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the

Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the

order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
Dodd & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has

been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,

Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel,

Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Fan

Test Street; K. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen

Kwan, Yuen, Hong Shop, In front of the

Frontier; Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen

Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee

Chung, Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai

Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Leong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kat

Street.

Hongkong.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-
time Customs; Mr. Chui Sing Hoi, Messrs

Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong

Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Munic-
pal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong

Pook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Colon.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Yung Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents;

others will be published when they are

arranged for. Negotiations are in progress

with the express carriers who carry the

official despatches and Peking Gazette, to

circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

China.

Hongkong, March 13, 1878.

Intimations.

YAH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1878. my1

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEK-
ING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND KAGAWA.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

By WM. F. MATTHEWS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.

DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. THURNEK & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$9, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed

descriptions of important STRAITS and MONU-
MENTS, notes on the Customs and general

TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its

neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and

progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-

ticulars are added numerous and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from

official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, QUANTITIES, and EX-

CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money.

Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTRIG and mode

of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with

notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong

contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events

which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1866, including FORTIFICATION

Changes in the Government Service, the
passing of important Ordinances, the

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable

PIRATES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES

and REPRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The Appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also

includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon

China and Japan, which is a copious index
at the end of the work affords a ready

means of reference to the reader.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAB. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Warehouse, on Goods on Board
Vessels, and on Halls of Goods in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined, we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statement and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—
Via San Francisco, or Australia, or Brindisi.
Letters, 22 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12 cents.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 4 cents.

Bahamas, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 6 cents.
Books & Patterns, 12 cents.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 26 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 6 cents.
Books & Patterns, 12 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (n.a.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension:—
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—
Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must contain wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numerical intervals of not more than 81 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must contain wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any combination of these. Further, all legible, binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, may be sent in bags or in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent or

so made that the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silver down, raw or thread silk; woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or indigo, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unsuitable for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain ware, China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles; pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, viz.: France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangements are intended to meet occasional exigencies, and not for the regular purpose of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the latest moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai, by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—
Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila via the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between the Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of letters.

But no Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter, correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, and therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewelry, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of antislave articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sender of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns in British Offices, 5 lbs. (with-out intrinsic value); to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons handling with them.

Patterns.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmaster and Agents of this Office will, in future, be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and sealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest landing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, 18 cents.
" £5, 36 " "
" £10, 54 " "
" £20, 72 " "
Local Money Orders.
Up to £25, 15 cents.
" 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, or necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

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Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, April 12, 1878.

Letters, Pags. Letters, Pags.

Adwards Coran 1 Housego, 1
A. Co. 1 Hudson, Mrs. A. J. 1

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

Printed and published by Geo. MURRAY BARN, at the
Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.